Impressive and Beautiful Funeral Ceremonies in the Church at Potsdam.

The Government Leader in the British House Moves an Address of Condolence, and Gladstone Pays Tribute to the Dead.

The New Ruler Addresses the German People in a Formal Proclamation.

The Fisheries Dispute Under Discussion in the English House of Commons-Miscellaneous Foreign News by the Cables.

THE DEAD EMPEROR.

Brief but Impressive Funeral Ceremonies at the Church at Potsdam.

BERLIN, June 18 .- The second mortuary service over the remains of the Emperor was held at the Friedrichskron Castle last evening. Dr. Koegel, sourt chaplain, officiated. Emperor William and the Empress, the Dowager Empresses Auguste and Victoria, all the members of the German imperial and royal families and the antire household were present. At the conclusion of the service the coffin was closed in the presence of the Emperor, Count Von Stelberg-Wernicerede, court chamberlain; Dr. Friedberg, Proceian Minister of Justice, and the others who had been bidden to the ceremony, and was then placed on the same state bier used at the funeral of Emperor William.

At \$15 o'clock this morning Potedam was in mourning, and emblems of grief were to be seen everywhere. All the way from the castle to the Friedenskirche, where the funeral was to take place, torches and cressets were seen, illuminating with their pallid flames the morning light. Every here and there rose buge flagstaffs and poles bearing banners with mourning devices. The troops which were to take part in the funeral ceremony were already mustering. They comprised the entire garrison at Potedem and a portion of the Berlin and Spandau garrisone. They consisted of one combined infantry

battalion, two combined cayalry squadrons, two combined batteries of artillery, a regiment of the guard corps from Berlin, and similar combined battalions and batteries frem Spandau. At 10:30 o'clock the troops assumed their positions and the various dignitaries, deputations and associations proceeded to their places. The ceremonies at the Friedrichskron Castle began with the performance of Bach's "Bald Rufst du Mich zu Hohren Frieden." Then the chorale "Jesus, Meine Zuversicht" was sung. As the last strains died away Chaplain Koegal arose and offered a prayer, in which he

alluded in feeling terms to the double grievous visitation upon the imperial house and upon the pation. He thanked God for all He had done for the departed monarch and implered heavenly consolation for the sorely tried members of
the imperial family and for the nation. The
chorale, "Wenn Ich einmal soll Scheiden" was
then sung, after which the coffin was removed
from the castle and placed on the funeral car,
the choir meanwhile singing "I Know that My
Redeemer Liveth."

The procession was then formed and moved to the church. Upon arriving at the church the mourners took the seats assigned them. After the service Chaplate Kongel processed the benediction. There was no sermon. After the firing of volleys and minute guns by the troops the mourners took their departure. Before leaving the widowed Empress bent over the coffin and took a solemn farewell look at her dead husband's face. Court Prescher Persius epeated the closing prayer and the choir intoned

In the procession from the castle to the church the Prince of Wales walked with the Emperor and the King of Saxony. Among those who took part in the procession were Prince Henry, second son of the deceased Emperor; the heriditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and the generals of the army, headed by Count Von Moltke, who carried a marshal's staff. Bodies of the Prussian Corps of the Guard and the Dragoons Guard

Corpe of the Guard and the Dragoons Guard brought up the roar of the procession. The funeral ceremonies closed shortly before 1 o'clock.

The facale of the Brandenburg gate bears the inscription: "1831. The last greeting of his grateful native city. 1888."

Prince Bismark did not, as he intended doing, attend the funeral of the Emperor. He is so exhausted by the excitement which he has recently undergons that he is compelled to rest, and the Emperor expressly commanded him to spiral number of from attending the funeral.

The scene when the imperial family emerged from the gloomy hall with its flickering lights to the exquisite summer beauty of the park was in strange contrast with that on the occasion of the late Emperor William's funeral. A half hour clapsed before the procession was ready to start, yet the time seemed short. The Emperor gave the signal, after having watched every movement made in arranging the hearse and the coffin, which was placed very high. Victoria's wreath hung at the foot of the coffin and others lay on the platform around The golden beliest of the Hohenzollerns was placed at the head of the coffin. Eighteen generals bore a canopy of reivet. Military bands stationed at intervals along the route played the glorious funeral marches of Chopin and Beethoven, never ceasing until the procession had passed. In Potedum garlands of oak leaves had been laid upon the ground on either side of the road for a mile or more, and the middle of the road was strewn with oak leaves. Behind the lines of veterans and members of trade societies stood the patient spectators that had been waiting for five to see the procession pass.

best view of the spectacle was obtained in the town, where every window and roof was thronged. General Von Hanke led the procession. The brilliancy of the uncloaked uniforms glittering in the sun presented a picture very different from that presented on the occasion of the funeral of Emperor William. As the cortege moved along every head was uncovered, and there was hardly a dry eya. The clergy came first, followed by the court officials. Then came sixty young pages dressed in black bose, scarlet coats and black hars with ostrich feathers. A feature of the cortege was the eighteen physicians walking side by side. The central figure was the new Emperor. Count Von Moltke walked with difficulty, the exertion being a great strain upon ficulty, the exertion being a great strain upon

him.

The service in the church was most impressive. Old generals were heard to say that although to day's ceremony was much less grand than the obsequies of Emigror William, there was much more that appealed to the heart. Fronting the church was a large cross of forgetme-nots, and there were tall palms and ferns on each side of the archway. The Princess of Wales, the young Empress and several of the other princesses had driven by Sans Souci to the church, and were there in a retired corner before the procession arrived. Toward the end of the service there was an interesting incident. A dull light pervaded the building. The curtains were closed everywhere interesting incident. A dull light pervaded the building. The curtains were closed everywhere except at one point, where the sun shown in and tell with brillians radiance on the young Emperor, whose face, aureoled in light, gained a prominence which would otherwise have been impossible in so large an assemblage. When he rore from praying at the coffin, his eves filled with tears. Then he sadly bowed his head. The Empress and the Princess of Wales then advanced, and were joined by the Prince of Wales, and the three prayed by the coffin, the Princess weeping. The other relatives followed. In the archway of the church the Emperor thanked the relatives for their presence and hade them adien. The church was then cleared and prepared for the sclemn service. Empress Victoria, unable to bear the pirain of the ceremony, drove with the three ricain of the ceremony, drove with the three youngest danghters to Bornstedt, arranging the drive so as to return when all was over. Chaplain Persins arranged a special service for her. none but the Empress and the three daughters being admitted. The Woerth wreath was insinsed in the coffin. On her return from the service at Bornstedt the Empress went to the church unattended and prayed beside the coffin.

Glads'one's Tribute to the Dead. LONDON, June 17 .- In the House of Commons to-day the rising of Mr. Smith was the signal for the uncovering of all the members. Mr. Smith moved that an address be presented to Queen Victoria and the Empress of Germany.

with the fortitude with which he faced the pros

with the fortitude with which he faced the progress of a terrible disease, sustained by the sense and devotion of the country.

Mr. Gladstone seconded the motion. He said that the trial that had befallen the German Empress was probably the greatest that could happen to any human being. Was there any ease in which one of so-called exalted rank and station had earned such claims on the admiration and sympathy and pity of the world! It was touching to reflect upon the enhancements of this great trial, due to the circumstances under which it occurred—the peculiar slowness but certainty of the disease, the extraordinary strength of the sufferer's constitution, and the marvelous additions to the resources of medical art which enabled its most skillful professeers to secure for the patient a considerable prolongation of life. The English recollections of Emperor Frederick reach back over a long series of years. It was in the first period of his married life that he made a deep impression on the minds of the people of England Since then they have felt that their interest in him was a personal interest, not alone founded on his relations to their sovereign, but on the high qualities of the man, the bright intelligence, wonderful simplicity, gentleness of character and kindliness which gave him open access to all men. Those qualities, as time went on, were detined to be followed by the development of others, and when the Crown Prince came to England after the war of 1870 it was impossible not to be profoundly struck by the fact that one England after the war of 1870 it was impossible not to be profoundly struck by the fact that one who in youth displayed in so peculiar a degree all the modesty of youth, who in the field earned distinction among the heroes of the world, still remained as if all were conscious of his suppreme worth except himself. His character remained precisely the same in its unassuming centleness and total absence of pretense as be-fore he had shown the world some claims for its admiration. There might be a disposition to murmur because his reign was so short, but there was another view which should change that murmur into thankfulness. His short period on the throne may be still more glorious in the eyes of the world and may cause a pression of the valuable qualities of

that in the course of his short time on the that in the course of his short time on the throne he fulfilled a long service. There was on expectation entertained, before he became Emperor, that was not fully realized by all we heard here of his daily share in the labors of state, or by the wise and comprehensive manifestation of his views on the condition of Europe as made known at the very earliest date to the German nation and the nations around him. The recollection of his great qualities, his singular union of wisdom with valor, his known attachment to the liberties of his country, his respect for its constitution, which would have made him a secure guardian of the privileges of the people not less than of the honor of the throne; the winning personal qualities which in him showed forth that most beautiful and appropriate of all associations, that of gentleness with highest manhood; of these recbed of suffering, greater than that displayed by. many a soldier and many a martyr, constitute a great and noble inheritance for the German prople. We trust that that great nation, through a period of strength and prosperity, will cherish the memory of Emperer Frederick as among

any people on earth.

Lord Hartington thanked Mr. Gladstone for the eloquent expression ne gave to the senti-ments that prevailed throughout the House. In the House of Lords the Marquis of Salis-bury moved a similar address of sympathy.

the most precious possessions that can accrue to

Services at Washington. Washington, June 18 .- The President and members of his Cabinet, excepting Secretary Whitney, who is out of thecity, and Astorney-general Garland, who is sick, attended the services at the German Lutheran Church in this city, this morning, at 10:30, in memory of Emperor Frederick III. Many other distinguished people were in attendance, including nearly all the members of the Diplomatic Corps. The services, while simple, were very impressive. They were conducted by Rev. J. Mueller, pastor of the church. Appropriate music was rendered by the Washington Sængerbund. The services were conducted in the German language, with the exception of a poem on "The Dead Kaiser," written by I. H. Cuthbert, of this city, and read

THE NEW RULER

The Emperor Issues a Proclamation Ad dressed to the Prussian People. BERLIN, June 18 .- Emperor William has issued a proclamation to the Prussian people. In it his Majesty says:

"To My People.

"God's decree has once more plunged us into the most poignant sorrow. The tomb has scar :ly closed over the mortal remains of my never-to-be-forgotten graudfather, when his Majesty, my warmly loved father, is also called from this life into everlasting peace. The herois energy, prompted by the Christian self-sacrifice with which, despite his sufferings, he knew how to fulfill his kingly duties, seemed to justify the hope that he would be preserved to the father-land still longer. God willed differently. The roval sufferer, whose heart beat responsive to all, was great and beautiful. He only had a few months granted to him to display on the throne the noble qualities of mind and heart which won him the love of his people. The virtues which adorned him and the victories which he achieved on the battle-field will remain a grateful remembrance as long as German hearts best. An imperishable glory will illumine his chivalrous figure in the history of the fatherland. Called to the throne of my fathers, I have assumed the government, looking up to the King of kings, and have vowed to God that, after the example of my fathers, I will be a just and element prince to my people, that I will foster piety and fear of God; that I will protect peace and promote the welfare of the country, and that I will be a helper of the poor and distressed and a true guardian of their rights. In praying God for strength to fulfil these kingly duties, which His will imposes upon me, I am supported by confidence in the Prussian people, which a glance at our past history gives ma. In good and in evil days the Prussian people have always stood by their king. Upon this fidelity, which my fathers have found an indis-soluble bond in all times of difficulty and dansoluble bond in all times of difficulty and danger, I rely with a consciousness of returning it
from the bottom of my heart as the faithful
prince of a faithful people, both equally strong
in their devotion to their common fatherland.
From this consciousness of the reciprocated
love uniting me and my people, I derive confidence that God will vonchsafe the strength and
wisdom to exercise my kingly office for the
welfare of the fatherland.

WILHELM."

VIENNA, June 18 -The Cologne Gazette has again signalized itself. The issue announcing

again signalized itself. The issue announcing the Emperor's death had only a narrow black border, and since then the paper has not ap peared in mourning. All the other papers appear in mourning daily.

Viennese opinions of Emperor William's proclamations are not very favorable. The Neue Freie Fresse, in a cautious article, says: "Freierick, as a victorious general, had no need of boasting. Emperor William, on the other hand, was only a boy when the great battles which established the German empire were fought."

The Tageblatt thicks that Germany's loss is irreparable, and savs: "Frederick aspired to freedom and progress. The new Emperor's manifesto is a enlogy of militarism such as has rarely been seen."

The Fremdenblatt savs it hopes that Emperor William's only intention is to strengthen the war-like character of the army, establish order

and maintain peace. LONDON, June 18.—The Daily News says:
"We think the slarm which the proclamations
of Emperor William to the army and navy excites is uncalled for. More humility might have been expected from an older sovereign, but the spirit in which the Emperor addresses the army and navy is of less importance than that it in which he receives Bismarck."

The Times says: "The proclamations are worthy of the Emperor and the traditions of his house. Their spirit is not necessarily to be regarded as warlike, still less as aggressive. Germany is an armed nation, and only as such, under existing conditions, can she maintain her unity and power. The Emperor has great power, but not enough to be able to hurry into a war with light heart against the wishes of his people."

The Standard says: "It is rather a change of tone than of policy which introduces the new reign. The color of the immediate future depends less upon the accession of William than upon the real resolutions of Prince Bismarck, who, likely, has a freer hand than before."

Other papers comment upon the addresses in

BISMARCK'S CONSTANT AIM.

Effect of the Emp-ror's Death and the Accession of Wilhelm on Politics. NEW YORK, June 18 .- Mr. G. W. Smalley, in

his London cable to the Tribune, says: Queen Victoria and the Empress of Germany.

supressing, upon the part of the House of Commons, deep concern and condelence on the death of the German Emperor, which came at last pesterday. It has been known since Wednesday that there was no hope, and news of the end reached London shortly after noon on Friday.

The Princes and Princess of Wales were still at

Sunningdale Park, but within an hour they were on their way to London by a special train which had been kept in readiness. Telegrams from the Queen met him on his arrival at Mariboro House, and the Prince and Prince Albert Victor, both in mourning. Grove at once to the German embasey with messages of sympathy from the Queen and the Queen's subjects. When the Emperor's death was announced in the House of Commons the membars, who keen their hats on to approthe members, who keep their bats on to everything but a message from the Sovereign, uncovered. There is among all classes but one feeling, nor could anything be more genuine than the homage which England, in common with the rest of Europe, offers to the memory of the Emperor. The grief is more personal here than elsewhere, save in Germany. Men think of him as the husband of their Queen's daughter. He had been seen here often. He was the most splendid figure in the Queen's jubiles. No single personage in that brilliant procession was so much admired as the Crown Prince of Germany in his glittering white uniform, and none was so kingly in ing white uniform, and none was so kingly in his bearing. What the press says of him here is well said. Due tribute is paid to his character, his stainless life, his high qualities, his services, his patient courage and his devotion to duty amid miserable suffering. Europe feels that a valuable soul has departed.

The political effect of the Emperor's death has long been discussed. An idea has gone abroad that some change in the European situation will occur immediately. The Czar is supposed to be waiting for this event to make some decisive or both. France is supposed to regard with alarm the accession of a warlike Prince to the German throne, and to be ready to take some desperate resolve in order to anticipate the coming attack from Germany. All such conjectures leave out of sight the central fact in the situation, the fact that Prince Bismarck silently resumes his ascend-ency in imperal politics. He had, indeed, never lost his authority, but during these three troubled months the Chancellor had wielded a power subject to some shock and disturbances. There was vital questions on which the Emperor and the Chancellor were not agreed. That period is at end, and a new period begins with the Emperor and the Chancellor once again—and more than during Kaiser William's reign—completely in harmony. There can be no better assurance of peace, for peace is Prince Bismarck's constant aim.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Mr. Gourley Questions the British Ministry Concerning the Fisheries Dispute.

LONDON, June 18 .- In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Edward Gourley asked the government whether it was true that the American government had officially announced the departure of the war-ship Dolphia and three other armed vessels engaged in seal-fishing. Mr. Gourley also asked if the Queen's government had sent a war-ship to warn masters of British sealers of the results of infringing the Alaskan laws, and if any of the vessels seized in 1886 and 1887 had been released.

The Right Hon. Dr. James Ferguson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Affairs, replied that, so far as the government knew, no such announcement had been made by the American povernment. An order had been given from Washington that three British ressels seized in 1886 be restored to their owners. With regard to vessels seized in 1887 the government had not heard that any of them had been restored, but proceedings relating to all seizures were pro-

Importance of the Change at Berlio. VIENNA, June 13.-Count Kalonoky, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Empire, in a speech to the Austrian delegations to-day, said that the change in government in Berlin was the most important event in recent political history. The alliance between Germany and Austria-Hongary, he said, has already proved strong, and there is reasonable hope that it will survive the second change in German rulers. Nevertheless, in the absence of security regarding the European situation, it behooves each country to rely upon itself and to solidify its defenses in view of the possible occurrence of unforeseen events.

France Doss Not Desire War. MARSEILLES, June 18 .- M. Flouquet, president of the Ministerial Council, addressed the members of the municipality of Marseilles Saturday. He said it was the ambition of the government to effect internal progressive reform and maintain a peaceful policy abroad. It was unjust, he said, to accuse the French Ministry of desiring war, while they were making preparation for an international exhibition.

Wedding in High Life. Paris, June 18 .- The civil formalities of the marriage of Miss Flora West, second daughter of Hon. Sir Lionel Sackville-West, British embassador to the United States, to M. Salanson, recently third secretary of the French legation in Washington, took place yesterday. Lord Lyotton and Count Debeon acted as witnesses for the bride. The marriage will take place to-

Foreign Notes.

The Pope will soon issue an important encylical, dealing with the true and false liberty. No foreign officers will be allowed to attend the Russian military maneuvers this year, and Russian officers have been forbidden to attend similar maneuvers abroad.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications. WASEISTON, June 19-1 A. M

INDIANAPOLIS, June 18.

For Indiana, Ohio, Lower Michigan, Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia-Light to fresh northeasterly winds; fair weather; slightly lower temperature. Local Weather Report.

Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather | Prec. 7 A. M... 29.96 80 64 East. Fair. 2 P. M... 29 91 94 34 East. Cloudy. 9 P. M... |29.95 | 76 | 72 | Neast | Clear. | 00.3 Maximum thermometer 96: mimimum thermome ter, 73.
Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on June 18, 1888.

Normal.... General Observations. WASHINGTON, June 18, 9 P. M.

Bar. |Ther Wind | Pr. |Weather .. 29.86 78 North Cloudy. 29.86 78 South Cloudy. 29.84 80 Calm. Clear. South ... Clear. 76 Swest ... Clear. 78 South ... Clear. 78 Swest ... Clear. 78 South ... Clear. 29.92 78 East. Fair. Court 29.94 80 East. ... Fair. Court 29.94 80 Swest ... Cloudy. Professor, Ala. 29.94 78 West ... Clear. Vicksburg, Miss. 29.90 74 East. 78 West ... Clear. Shreveport, La. 29.84 76 South ... Clear. 78 Smith, Ark. 29.86 76 South ... Clear. 29.92 78 East. ... Cloudy. 29.92 78 East. 79 E

80 South Fair.
S'east .20 Cloudy.
Rain.
72 N'wst .62 Fair.
 Springfield, III.
 29.96

 St. Louis, Mo.
 29.92

 Springfield, Mo.
 29.92

 Leavenworth, Kan.
 29.88

 Omaha, Neb.
 29.86

 Valentine, Neb.
 29.62

 Yankton, D. T.
 29.74
 72 Seast .78 Cloudy 72 Seast .10 Fair. 74 South T Clear. 80 South Clear.
 Yankton, D. T.
 29.74
 76 S'east
 Clear.

 Moorhead, Minn.
 29.70
 80 South
 Cloudy.

 Bismarck, D. T.
 29.56
 82 S'east
 Fair.

 Fort Baford, D. T.
 29.32
 90 S'east
 Cloudy.

 Ft Assinaboine, M. T.
 29.52
 68 North
 Clear.

 Fort Custer, M. T.
 29.44
 76 North
 Fair.

 Qu'Apelle, N. W. T.
 29.38
 88 East.
 Cloudy.

 Pt. McKinney, W. T.
 29.36
 60 S'east
 Ol Cloudy.

 Cheyenue, Wy. T.
 29.56
 60 S'east
 Ol Cloudy.

 North Platte, Neb.
 29.68
 78 S'east
 Clear.

 Denver Col.
 29.52
 72 South
 T Cloudy.

 Dodge City, Kau
 29.80
 72 S'east
 Clear.

 Fort Elliott, Tex
 29.74
 70 S'east
 Clear.

 Fort Sill, I. T.
 29.78
 76 S'east
 Clear.

 Fort Davis, Tex
 29.54
 88 West.
 Clear.

 Sait Lake City, U. T.
 29.54
 80 West.
 Clear.
 < SWEPT BY FIRE.

The Town of Dubois, Pa., Almost Obliterated -Four Thousand People Homeless.

special to the Indianapo'is Journal.

Dunois, Pa., June 18 .- At 1 o'clock this aftersoon fire, originating in the Baker House, near the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railway depot, speedily devastated an area over one mile in length and from a quarter to a half mile in width. The loss is estimated at from a 4,000 people are homeless, destitute, and in need of immediate relief. A gale of wind swept the fire along the streets like a cyclone. Families residing balf a mile distant from the origin of the fire barely had time to escape with their lives and the wearing apparel they had on. From Long street, southward, two squares in depth are burned out to Bierly's Block, thence north on Courtney street to the Nicholson Hotel, which is also destroyed, and east of Courtney street is burned a wath half a mile in width. West of the B. R. & P. depot the flames swept a quarter of a mile, stopping at Dell, Lewis & Gates's store; circling southward another scope fully a quarter of a mile square was swept clean. In a town of 7,000 people, John E. Dubois's and Bell, Lewis & Gates's are the only stores remaining. Out of twenty-four hotels, four remain. The Daily Courier and Weekly Express offices are destroyed. Groups of homeless citizens are gathered in the suburbs, where they mournfully guard what they grasped in their flight, and are camping out for the night. The sky is clear and the weather A fire-engine arrived from but was too late to be of service. The insurance is very light. The Methodist and Evangelical churches were destroyed. It is rumored that two persons pershed in the flames, but the report has not been verified. The majority of the sufferers are wholly without means to purchase food, clothing or provide shelter. Many heads of families are wandering about almost crazed by their hopeless and belpless condition.

Among the losses are the following: E. F. Vosburg, loss, \$8,000; insured for \$6,000. J. P. Taylor, dwelling, \$7,000; partly insured. W. Rainey, groceries and building, \$10,000. Nicholson House, \$8,000. S. I. Berer, \$6,000, residence and store; no insurance. Hughton, store, \$2,000. Geo. Wingert, building, \$15,000. Sprankle & Ziegler, stock \$4,000. Hib ner, Hollister & Co., hardware, \$25,000; insurance, \$16,000. First National Bank, \$3,500. Express Publishing Company, \$5,000; insurance, \$1.500. C. Salen, stock and building, \$10,000; no insurance. D. L. Corbett, dry goods, \$16,000; insurance, \$8,000. Gaulin, stationery. \$2,000. S. J. Mead. \$30,000. Central Hotel, \$5,000; insurance, \$1,000. Thos. Hartoman. store and houses, \$4,000. Mrs. George Schwen, store and building. \$12,000. J. H. Bierly, buildings. \$15,000. City Mills, \$10,000. Gorton House, \$6,000. Hotel Brunswick, \$5,000. Bell Brothers, dry goods, \$4,000. John Goodyear, store and stock, \$6,000. Moulthop & McClelland, \$4,000. Boyle's drug store, \$6,000. J. Tonk's general store, \$7,000; insurance, \$700. Geo. A. Barrett, building, \$3,000. O. H. Brady, furniture, \$3,000. Lefeber, clothing, \$1,000. Frical Dunning, shoes, \$6,000. Davis & Skirsbale, \$6,000. P. S. Weber, dry goods. \$8,000. Grier Bros., hardware, \$30,000; insurance, \$10,009. Dubne's Deposit Bank, condition of safe will decide. Daily Courier, \$10,000; no insurance. D. L. Corbett, condition of safe will decide. Daily Courier, \$5.000; insurance, \$1,000. H. S. Knarr, \$25,000. H. Loeb, clothing and building, \$30,000; insurance, \$8.000. The Methodist and Evangelical churches less their buildings, worth about \$40,000 each. John Dubois, the lumber king, has, it is rumored, determined to donate \$500,000 to the sufferers.

Heavy Loss at Danbury, Conn. DANBURY, Conn., June 18.-About 3 o'clock this afternoon fire started in Armstrong & Co.'s box-shop, in the business center of the town, and in less than in hour ten or more buildings, besides lumber yards and sheds, were bopelessly in flames, an area of fire covering twenty acres. So great was the heat that the firemen were unable to get to work until several buildiags wores destroyed. For several hours the situation awas rendered still worse by the dow pressure of water in the hydrants, and it was feared the whole town would be burned. The fire is now under control, but it is feared it may spread further during the night if the wind changes. The local fire department and so army of volunteers are making a desperate fight with the still dangerous fire. Several of the men were prostrated by the heat and had to be taken from the scene. The total loss is not less than \$120,000. The fire is one of the most extensive that has ever occurred in Connections.

Cincinnati, O., June 18.—The St. Joseph's Catholic Orphan Asylum, situated on the Alexander turnpike, seven miles southwest of Newport, Ky., was burned to-day. It caught from burning matches in the hands of some of the in mates at play. There were seventy-two orphans in the building, all of whom escaped. Loss \$25,000. The building was burned three years ago. BLUFFTON, Ind., June 18.—This morning about 1 o'clock the saw mill of E. H. Montgom erv, of this place, was destroyed by fire. Nothing was saved. It was probably incendiary. The loss will reach between \$4,000 and \$6,000.

Gold Discovery in Michigan. ISHPEMING, Mich., June 18.-The excitement over the gold find on the Lake Superior Iron over the gold find on the Lake Superior Iron Company's property, near this city, some months ago, has been renewed with good reason. When the criginal gold find was made the shaft was filled up and the work stopped until the company, which was not authorized to explore for any metal except iron ore, could be reorganized. They opened the shaft again and vesterday the first blast in the bottom threw up high free-gold-bearing rock. There can be no doubt but gold in great quantities has been discovered, and excitement is again at fever heat.

Resignation of Judge Krekel. Sr. Louis, June 18.—Judge Arnold Krekel, of the United States District Court for the Western district of Missouri, who has been in very feeble health for a long time past, has forwarded his resignation to Washington. Ex-Congressman Jno F. Phillips, now judge of the State Court of Appeals, at Kansas City, will be an applicant for the position vacated by Judge Kre-

The Knights of Pythias Quarrel. CINCINNATI, June 18. - The report of the committee of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, is said to sustain Chancellor Douglass in suspending the Grand Ledge of Pennsylvania, but not in organizing a new one. It requires, however, that the Grand Lodge shall comply with the demands made by Chancellor Douglass.

"The Bee-Line" Is the popular route to all points East, and is the only line runcing vestibule sleeping cars into New York and Boston. Trains leave at 3:20 A. M. and 4 P. M. arriving in New York 7:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Boston 9:35 A. M. and 9:55 P.
M., next day. No transfer or ferriage by the
popular Bee-line. For tickets and sleeping-car
berths apply to No. 2 Bates House and 1384
South Illinois street. T. C. PECK, P. A. DRINK Malto.

Satisfactorily showing,"
Said a lady to her friend t'other day.
"That this standard preparation
Merits nighest commendation—"
It was Sozodont, I scarely need to say. DRINK Malto; it is pleasant.

"See how white my teeth are growing,

"Fourth of July" Will be celebrated by the popular "Bee-line Railway" in the usual way. Commencing the 3d and continuing until the 4th prox, they will sell excursion tickets to all stations at one fare for the round trip, good returning until July 5, inclusive. For time of trains, etc. call on ticket agenta No. 2 Bates House and No. 1384 South Illinois st. T. C. PECK, P. A.

DRINK Malto for the nerves. TARRANT'S Seitzer Aperient side digest or and regulates the bowels. DRINK Malto at soda fountain.

DRINK Malto; 25 cents a bettle.

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Children's Clothes, Boys' and Youths' Clothes, Men's Clothes. FURNISHINGS.

There is nothing from foot to head covering, under clothes and outer clothes, including

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For the child, boy or man that we have not got, and every grade of the goods, and from the lowest price to the highest.

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ASSIGNEE'S SALE. In the matter of the assignment of D. J. Sullivan for the benefit of creditors.

Pursuant to an order of the Marion County Circuit Court, I will offer for sale for a period of ten days from this date, at private sale, in bulk, the whole stock of dry goods and fixtures and good will formerly owned by D. J. Sullivan, situated at 6 and 8 West Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Terms of sale are as follows: One-third cash, one-third six months from date of sale, one-third twelve months from date of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by approved personal security in the shape of bankable notes drawing interest at 6 per cent. from date. from date.

I will receive for a period of ten days from this date sealed bids for said atock, good will and fixtures at my office in the Iron Block, said bids to be opened by me on the day before sale, sale to take place June 30, 1888, subject to the approval of the Judge of the Circuit Court. Any information desired given at my office.

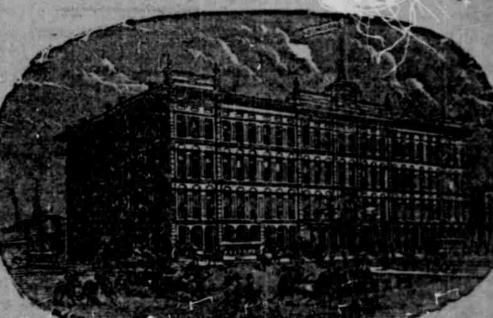
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